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ERNEST S. HICKS, CASH.

Oct 24/97



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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865.

The House of Representatives organized yesterday at noon by the election of Harrison Taylor, of Mason, as Speaker, Ed. Thomas, of Grayson, Chief Clerk, J. W. Tate, of Frankfort, Assistant Clerk, N. A. Rapier, of Lame, Sergeant-at-Arms, and John A. Crittenden, of this place, Door-keeper. It is needless to say that these gentlemen are all conservatives. The proceedings upon their election will be found elsewhere in our paper. The nominations were attended with the most perfect harmony in caucus, and the new party of conservatism seems to start off well. While the gentlemen selected are not the first choice of all of us, we are bound to a limit them well qualified for the positions they hold, and as nominations, from the Speaker, who served in the Chair with distinction during the last session, to the Door-keeper, who is also re-elected, they are highly creditable to the party.

The like may be said of the Senate officers elected, viz: Dr. J. Russell Hawkins, Chief Clerk; Dr. Robt. Assistant Clerk; J. W. Pruet, jr., Sergeant-at-Arms, and Anthony Crockett, Door-keeper. The Senate officers are all new men, except Dr. Hawkins, who is prescriptively the Clerk, and whose experience, qualifications, and general popularity, render his services indispensable. The others, however, we predict, will give satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

## A WORD FOR HARMONY.

An opportunity is now offered to the conservative elements of Kentucky to organize such a party as will be a perpetual barrier to the destructive and revolutionary ideas and agencies which are attempting to gain acclimation within our borders. An opportunity is offered, also, to make this party successful, as it has been in our late State election, the rallying point around which the national elements of conservatism can gather to preserve what remains of constitutional liberty. So glorious an opportunity to serve a patriotic cause has never before presented itself. Such an occasion, neglected or wasted, may not again recur, and we might be called upon to witness our State given over to the factions which are hastening our institutions to destruction. By harmony and concert of action among all those brought together by the common bond of conservative ideas—by ignoring thoroughly all old political differences, and all old partisan prejudices—by forgetting as much of the past as might tend to separate the elements of our new party—we may so strengthen ourselves as forever to keep from our borders the Jacobinical and fanatical theories of New England now overshadowing our country with the baneful effect of the fabled Ups.

We should not despise the enemy we have to contend against, though now apparently feeble in numbers. It is insidious, active, vigilant. It has a thorough organization. It has fed on Federal patronage for four years. It is sustained by Federal power liberally contributed in greenbacks, contracts, and even bayonets. It will gather to itself all the loose material purchasable by pelf or promotion. Beaten to the earth, it rises with more than Antean quickness and vigor; for it has a strong arm and a long arm to raise and sustain its down-stricken form. It can only be held at bay by unity of purpose, concert of action, and harmony of feeling among all the conservative elements of the State, Whig, Democrat, Union man, Southern sympathizer, imbued with an honest purpose to save what remains of the old Constitution, and to the man disposed to draw distinctions between these. The seats in the Synagogue must be all free. We must watch these points if we wish to save ourselves from the Red Republicanism of Massachusetts—aye, if we do not wish our fair fields given over to free negro squatters, and our Government become the foot-ball of military despots.

To prevent such an accretion of evils as we have more indicated, but which are palpable to the observing mind, should be the aim and effort of every patriot. And if all minor differences are reconciled, our State may become the nucleus around which the conservative elements of the whole country may gather, and Kentucky may yet occupy a prouder position than when her Henry Clay was the leader of Senates, and her Crittendens, Boyds, Breckinridges, and Marshalls were his honored colleagues.

We have sent our paper to a number of our contemporaries and requested an exchange; but our list not being yet complete, we hope our readers will bear with us a few days till we are able to give them a greater amount and variety of reading matter. We promise to exert ourself and furnish them such selections as will be both entertaining and instructive.

## WANTED.

Two or three good Printers can obtain employment in the State Printing Office at Frank-

## THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

We welcome the revival of this old newspaper with sincere pleasure, and congratulate Mr. HALDEMAN that he has so soon been able to find fitting employment for his editorial abilities. The typographical appearance of the *Courier* is all that could be wished, and it is as familiar to us as if four years of bloody strife had not intervened since we last saw its welcome face. The salutory of Mr. HALDEMAN is characterized by good taste, and his promise to use the influence of his paper in restoring the government to its ancient traditions, meets our hearty approval. The further we have departed from a strict construction of the Constitution, and the political faith of our fathers, the more we have been involved in error and discord; and we believe the people, if they had a chance, would be more than willing to return to the maxims which guided those who framed our governmental fabric. We shall be very much pleased to welcome the *Courier* to our exchange list; and that its true position may be properly understood we append the salutatory of Mr. HALDEMAN:

In politics, the *Courier* will be, as has been already stated in its prospectus, independent. It will discuss measures of government and policy as they arise, with reference to their effect upon the country, and not as they may affect this or that political party. Though believing that the true interests of the public are best served by the existence of two political organizations in the country, and our views at present being more in accordance with the professions of the Democratic party than with those of the party to which it is opposed, we feel it our duty to give our support to that organization. At the same time we do not propose to make any factious opposition to the policy of President Johnson. To his policy in regard to the treatment of the Southern States as first announced, marked as it certainly was by an unexpected magnanimity and statesmanship, we were disposed to give an unquestioning support; and we still hope that our first impressions of his intentions may be fully sustained. Most certainly in everything he does having a tendency to build up the South, to restore her trade and commerce, revive her manufacturing and agricultural interests, and create confidence and good feeling between the different sections, he will have our earnest and active cooperation.

It is necessary for us to say, that, having been led by the unfortunate people of the South in their recent struggle, having witnessed their sacrifices and their losses, their alternations of exultation and depression, and being perfectly cognizant of the condition, in every respect, in which the war has left them, we feel an earnest and painful interest in all that relates to their affairs, and we will hope that our first impressions of his intentions may be fully sustained.

We desire to see the States restored, at the earliest possible moment, to their appropriate and natural position, as States in the Union, and left to the free and unrestrained exercise of the privileges and prerogatives belonging to them; and this policy we shall advocate with zeal and earnestness. If our tentative system of government is to be retained, it can only be done by the recognition of the equality of the States composing the Union, and by strict adherence to the Constitution and the laws. When we go beyond the Constitution in search of powers to tilt against the existing laws, we are at the same time doing great injustice somewhere, and making a precedent whose effect can only be pernicious.

The spectacle of a confederation of States, inhabited by people having a common language and identical interests, one portion of which were free and independent, exercising all the rights and privileges rightfully belonging to States, while the other portion are held as conquered provinces, denied equality, and not allowed to legislate for themselves, or discharge any of the functions of government, such a spectacle would make us the laughing-stock and the soil of all civilized nations, and would be a palpable and ridiculous insult upon republican government.

Against such a state of things the *Courier* will ever raise its voice and use its influence. There is no substantial reason why the States of the South, lately in rebellion, should not again be received into full fellowship in the family of States. They have disbanded their armies, laid down their arms, taken the oath of amnesty, and now appear to have but one single object in view, and that the repair of the waste and devastation of the war, which has impoverished the country and left its people well nigh destitute. They are plotting no treason, they are contemplating no further rebellion against the Federal authority. They severely raised their voice in remonstrance against the rigorous and extra-constitutional measures which the Government thought proper to adopt towards them, and they only ask to be recognized as States and to be received with those rights which are absolutely essential to all political communities and without which they can make but little progress as a people or add anything to the sum of general prosperity.

By a typographical error we were made to utter an absurdity in our salutatory in yesterday's paper; but the magnanimity was so glaring, that our readers could hardly have failed to notice it. We were made to compile the names of Jefferson and Hamilton as of one political school; whereas they were diametrically opposed in the theory and structure of government; and a man could hardly be a disciple of both unless, like the editors of some of our enterprising contemporaries, he edited a paper for each political party, at the same time. This has been done; but we have no pretensions to such versatility of genius.

We append the paragraph as corrected:

During the war, without taking an active part in politics, we have quietly voted with the conservative party, when we did vote. In reviving our paper alike at the instance of Democratic and conservative Union friends, we felt inclined to start it as a conservative paper and nothing else. But in thinking that, as yet, the young but magnificent political organization known as the conservative party of Kentucky, had never met in general convention and proclaimed a thorough uniform set of principles which could serve as an inflexible guide to an editor, we concluded to attempt to changes, to stick to what we best understood, and not to try to have an old dog taught new tricks. We thought, too, that the old National Democracy, though beaten and crushed under the mailed hand of an imperial Federalism, was not altogether dead, but that there was amongst the rubbish of questions of the hour, deal with the ideas that gave birth to them, a noble spark of vitality from the master minds of Jefferson and Madison—we mean the grand and immortal doctrine of States Rights—which would yet, if anything could, save us from the surging tides of centralism and despotism.

Colonel Lubbock, of Texas, late of President Davis's staff, and Colonel N. B. Harrison, the latter's private secretary, are both still in confinement at Fort Delaware. Colonel W. Preston Johnson, who was also of the staff, is at liberty on parole. Mr. Mallory, late Confederate States Secretary of the Navy, is in prison at Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor. It is said that his health is

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

## IN SENATE.

Frankfort, December 4, 1865.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, M., and was opened with prayer as usual.  
The roll being called, 33 Senators answered to their names; and then the newly elected Senators took the oath of office. Their names are as follows: Messrs. Benton, Bonner, Carlisle, Chandler, Cochran, Cosby, Garratt, Dudley, Gorman, Gorin, Heben, Johnson, Wm. Johnson, Lilly, Morrow, Stone, Switzer, C. T. Worthington, and J. W. Worthington.

The election of Clerk and Assistant Clerk was then entered into.

Mr. HELM put in nomination J. Russell Hawkins, which was declared unanimous.

Mr. BOTTS nominated Mr. Robt. for the office of Assistant Clerk.

Mr. CHILLES nominated Mr. Seaton for the same office.

Mr. Robt. received 25 votes.  
Mr. Seaton received 5 votes.

Mr. Robt. was declared elected, and was sworn into office.

The nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms was J. W. Pruet, who was unanimously elected.

For Door-keeper, Messrs. Anthony Crockett, J. D. Pollard, and A. N. Davis were put in nomination, and the result was as follows:

For Crockett 21  
For Pollard 12  
For Davis 1

Mr. BRUNER offered a resolution to adopt the standing rules of last session. Adopted.

Same Resolution appointing a committee to announce to the House the organization of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. CLEVELAND—Resolution appointing a committee to wait on the Governor and announce the readiness of the Senate, in conjunction with the House, to receive any communication he wished to make. Adopted.

Mr. COOK—Resolution inviting the resident ministers of Frankfort to open the Senate with prayer. Adopted.

Mr. COOK—Resolution tendering a seat on the floor of the Senate to the various newspaper reporters. Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

## IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Frankfort, Dec. 4, 1865.

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly, Mr. J. B. LANE, Clerk of the last House, called the House to order.

Prayer by the Rev. JOHN S. HAYS, of the Presbyterian Church.

The members present were qualified by Gen. Leslie Combs, Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll, and 90 members answered to their names.

The next business in order was the election of officers.

FOR SPEAKER.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS nominated HARRISON TAYLOR, Esq., of the county of Mason.

Mr. HAWTHORN nominated A. M. SPOFFORD, Esq., of the city of Louisville.

For Mr. Taylor 57  
For Mr. Spofford 31

Mr. TAYLOR having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected Speaker, and the following members, Messrs. SPOFFORD and McINNEY, were appointed to conduct Mr. Taylor to the Chair.

FOR CLERK.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS nominated Edwin Thomas, Esq., of the county of Grayson.

Mr. J. F. BELL nominated Jas. B. Lyne, Esq., of the county of Henderson.

For Mr. Thomas 56  
For Mr. Lyne 34

Mr. Thomas having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected Clerk.

ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS nominated James W. Tate, Esq., of the county of Franklin.

Mr. ALP. ALLEN nominated John M. Todd, Esq., of the county of Franklin.

For Mr. Tate 41 votes.  
For Mr. Todd 30 votes.

Mr. Tate, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected Assistant Clerk.

SENEGAT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS nominated Nicholas A. Rapier, Esq., of the county of Lame.

Mr. FARIS nominated Dr. J. L. Smedley, of the county of Mercer.

For Mr. Rapier 50 votes.  
For Mr. Smedley 34 votes.

Mr. Rapier having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

DOOR-KEEPER.

Mr. THOMAS nominated John A. Crittenden, Esq., of the county of Franklin.

There being no other nominations, Mr. Crittenden was elected unanimously.

The House being then organized, Mr. BELL offered a resolution appointing a committee of three to inform the Senate and the Governor that this House was ready for business, and to receive any communication that the Governor might have to present to this House.

Mr. THOMAS offered a resolution, requesting the Speaker to invite the members of the different denominations of Frankfort to open the House with prayer each morning.

Mr. GATEWOOD offered a resolution, allowing the Reporters of the different newspapers seats on this floor.

The House then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 2 o'clock. There being no quorum present, adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FAIR PLAY TOWARDS THE SOUTH.—The New York *Post*, a Radical of the strictest sect, does not agree with Mr. Colfax in his electioneering speech, and says his demands are unreasonable. It says:

The rebellion in the Southern States was crushed; the rebel armies were scattered and disarmed; the people have returned to their homes under oath to make no further resistance to the "supreme laws of the land," but to be henceforth peaceable citizens. They claim that it is their intention to keep this oath; and they do it cheerfully. Their leading men exhort them to attend to their private affairs, and to submit to the penalties of defeat. Now, to ask more of them at present, to ask them that they shall be glad and proud of their defeat, is to forget the nature of men's minds and hearts; it is to demand impossibilities. By and by, we trust, the whole South will be convinced that the failure of the rebellion was for the best interests of the Southern people. For the present we may be reasonably contented with their submission to the laws, and need not stop to inquire about their sentiments.

The following named gentlemen are believed to be elected to the United States Congress from the State of Georgia:

1st District, Solomon Cohen.  
2d District, Gen. Philip Cook.  
3d District, Joseph Buchanan.  
5th District, J. D. Matthews.  
6th District, J. H. Christy.  
7th District, Gen. W. T. Wofford.

The Governor has appointed JAMES T. BRAMLETTE, late Lt. Colonel of the 12th Kentucky Cavalry, Inspector General of the State, in place of Col. Hays, resigned. Col. Bramlette's military experience, and his civil services as a member of the Legislature, should render him eminently qualified for the position. His appointment, we believe, gives general satisfaction.

## [For the Yeoman.]

FRANKFORT, NOV. 8, 1865.

UNCLE JEMES: I have just come from the southern states, whar I was durin the war; and have just got to this place, the capital of ole Kentucky, and o how goode I feel. I am at the Big HoTel, and capital HoTel, and we ly high; and I tell you it are a mity goode place to get something goode for the Stomack. The folks are all gettin redy and talkin about the new Legislatr, which they say will be hear on 1st Mo day in December, & I spose about that time thar will B a mity croud hear about that time—awful times. The niger, the Constitution, and a heap of things, will come up for exgusion, that nether you nor me dream of; nor do I think any other mortal Man or Woman can tell what will be did here next assenly. One thing I do no is, the Gals and Young Fellows will see a goode time; for the Gents have razed a heap of money, and got what they cal a Ball Club, an are goin to have 2 haps a week, and, besides, 2 a month Fancy Dress, and Bals at which fases, I beleve they cal em Mask Balls; now I don't like that way, for it givs a hugly eas as goode a chance as I hav. I belives in letin natur sho what it is, and what it aint; but I will be at all them Bals and Dances.

Uncle Jemes, you must kum up this winter, an I tell you we will have a goode time; for you no how to intertime the Lays, and you know how they all likes you in Washington Sity; for they all give you locks of thar Har to remember them. Now Uncle Jemes, du kum, for I tell you thar will B a heap of purty Gals, an U kno U & I laves the wimen. Now, talking of wimen, I tell you thar is a Gal in this town I am going to pay my distresses to. We riles on the eas, sail in the Boat on the River, and walks to the Smatary on sabbath evening, and I tell you she is an angel. O, I wish you could see. Thar are a heap of purty Gals hear, but my Gal is the Gal of all the Gals. It makes me feel as mad as a Bull-Dog to see any other man look at her—I tell you it duse: an I tell you Uncle Jemes, if the Gal will have me for a lifal hushan, I want you to kum up to the wedin, and you may dance with her too. Now, wout you kum?

I have been to all the places here of haracter—the Penomenonary, Capt. Todd is in command of this apartment of the Sate. He keeps every man in the institution doing his duty. He are a mity goode man; he gives them felloes what works for the Sate goode, hots on vittals, goode nise strip I cles, an they all like the Capt. & so does every body what nows him. I have also seen Gov. Brandlet, he are a great man, and he nocs what he is about. Gov. Amity fetched a goode man when he brought the Gov. to this country; & you oute to see Van Sprinkle, the Searatry. I tell you Frankfort would be no whar if twant for him. He kums from the mountains part of Kentucky, whar coal ile grows. Him an me are going to get Charters and Bills passed that will make us rich as Caesar, and then I will be able to help the widws and thorphms. Now, Uncle I want you to kum up, for thar are a heap of things I want to talk to you about what I want put on paper, but tell you in a room by ourselves. I mus now close, as I am goin to a very clect part. I will write you agin.

Yours until death,

JERIMIAH.

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Never was this beautiful expression more properly applied to an instrument than to Kraushaar & Co's Piano.

The attributes, piano and forte, most beautifully harmonize with their nature, for they are both soft and loud.

This instrument possesses the sweetest and mellowest, and yet the most voluminous, most powerful, and richest tone of any piano that has yet been made, and so excels all, yes, all, in the following essentials of a perfect piano-forte, viz: Elasticity and delicacy of touch, sweetness and evenness of tone, richness of power, and thorough and elegant workmanship.

The listener, regardless of his capacity for judging, stands buried in rapture and astonishment as it is. Eolian sweetness bathes his soul.

The pathos of him who sang

How sweetly sound is each mellow note

Beneath the moon's pale ray

When doting zephyrs rise and float,

Like Loves' sighs away,

must certainly have been inspired by a dream of the millions of tones of this unsurpassed instrument. We wonder not that this new manufacturer should excel the old celebrated firms, since this is an epoch of rapid progress, and one in which "stagnation is death."

The now celebrated firms had the advantage of the experience and knowledge of their predecessors; but Kraushaar possesses the additional advantage of profiting by their experience.

Their genius and skill elevated them to fame and prosperity. Now, as Kraushaar stands unrivaled, let him also enjoy the fruits of his genius and skill, and let the heart delight to imbibe the enchanting tones of his unrivaled Piano.

We commend it to all, and leave it to the instrument to sing its own eulogy.

Prof. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, Versailles, Ky.

" C. KIRKEL, Shelbyville, Ky.

" AUG. SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.

" WILLIAM MAGNUS, Lexington, Ky.

" C. P. MEYER, Lexington, Ky.

" HENRY SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.

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season, under the most popular management.

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Frankfort Assembly Ball Club.

THE GLO. ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB OF

Frankfort, Ky., having re-organized, will

give a Grand F&G Ball at the Capital

Hotel on the 11th and 12th nights of the

month of December, 1865.

Wednesday, December 13, 1865.

Thursday, December 14, 1865.

Wednesday, January 24, 1866.

E. H. TAYLOR, President.

Geo. W. Monro, Secretary.



This image shows a single, blank page from an old book. The paper is a light cream or off-white color, showing signs of age such as slight yellowing and some minor creases or folds. There is no text or other markings on the page.



